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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10 079,855	02 22 2002	Osamu Komuro	N9450,0046 P046	7580	
24998 75	590 05 09 2003				
DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY LLP 2101 L STREET NW WASHINGTON, DC 20037-1526			EXAMINER		
			QUASH, ANTHONY G		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2881	-	

DATE MAILED: 05 09 2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

•		Application No.	Applicant(s)	10
		10/079 855	KOMURO ET AL	· ·
Office Action Summary		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Anthony Quash	2881	
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication or Reply	n appears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence add	ress
THE I - Exter after - If the - If NO - Failul - Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RIMALLING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION is ons of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF SIX (6) MONTHS from the making date of this communication period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days period for reply is specified above the maximum statutory price to reply within the set or extended period for reply will by seeily received by the Office later than three months after their rid patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ON FR 136 a In no event however may a n a reply within the statutory minimum of the eriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO statute cause the application to become	a reply be timely filed inty (30) days will be considered timely NTHS from the mailing date of this com ARANDONED (35 H.S.O. & 133)	imunication
Status				
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	·		
2a)	This action is FINAL 2b) ⊡	This action is non-final.		
3) Dispositi	Since this application is in condition for al closed in accordance with the practice un on of Claims	lowance except for formal mader <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C	atters, prosecution as to the E.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	merits is
4)[[Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the applicat	ion.		
4	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with	drawn from consideration.		
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)[\(\)	Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejected.			
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
	Claim(s) are subject to restriction aron Papers	nd/or election requirement.		
9)□ ⊺	he specification is objected to by the Exan	niner.		
10) 🔲 T	he drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a	ccepted or b) objected to by	the Examiner.	
	Applicant may not request that any objection t	to the drawing(s) he held in abey	vance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
11) 🔲 T	The proposed drawing correction filed on $_$	is: a) approved b)	disapproved by the Examiner.	
	If approved, corrected drawings are required i	n reply to this Office action.		
12) 🗌 T	he oath or declaration is objected to by the	e Examiner.		
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120			
13) 📉 .	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for	eign priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).	
a)[☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of			
	1. Certified copies of the priority docuir	ients have been received.		
:	2 Certified copies of the priority docum	ents have been received in A	Application No	
	Copies of the certified copies of the paper application from the International et the attached detailed Office action for a	Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		age
	cknowledgment is made of a claim for dom	•		nnlication
	☐ The translation of the foreign language			phication
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Notice	of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) ation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper Noi	5) Notice of	Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Informal Patent Application (PTO-1	

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1 and 3 recite the limitation "the models" in line 13 of claim 1 and line 14 of claim 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claims 1 and 3 are rejected as being indefinite and unclear. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made

Claims 1-6, to the extent understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Archie [273] in view of Ausschnitt [578]. As per claims 1, 3,

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Archie [273] teaches a process conditions change monitoring system for monitoring changes in exposure and focus conditions by use of electron beam images of the resist patterns, comprising detecting images of resist patterns by using electron beams. detecting dimensional characteristic quantities including edge widths and/or pattern widths of the resist, storing models for establishing logical linking between exposure conditions and dimensional characteristic quantities, and calculating changes in exposure and focus conditions by applying, to the models, those dimensional characteristic quantities. See Archie [273] abstract, figs. 1-4,6A-7, col. 2 lines 1-35, 53-65, columns 3-5, and col. 9 lines 20-67. However, Archie [273] does not specifically teach a dimensional characteristic quantity detection means by which the respective dimensional characteristic quantities of a first pattern portion and a second pattern portion different from one another in the tendency of the changes in dimension characteristic quantities. Archie [273] does however; teach measuring a plurality of dimensions. See Archie [273] col. 3 lines 30-67. In addition, Ausschnitt [578] does teach a dimensional characteristic quantity detection means by which the respective dimensional characteristic quantities of a first pattern portion and a second pattern portion different from one another in the tendency of the changes in dimension characteristic quantities. See Ausschnitt [578] col. 1 lines 20-67, col. 3 lines 35-67, and col. 4 lines 1-65, col. 5 lines 20-67, and col. 6 lines 1-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a dimensional characteristic quantity detection means by which the respective dimensional characteristic quantities of a first pattern portion and a second pattern

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portion different from one another in the tendency of the changes in dimension characteristic quantities in order to aid in providing the correct focus to the beam and the correct exposure dosage of the beam to the substrate so as to aid in the manufacturing of microelectronic devices as taught in Ausschnitt [578]. With respect to the applicants' claims regarding an image detection unit, memory, and a calculating unit. both Archie [273] and Ausschnitt [578] teach that the detection and imaging means be provided by a SEM (scanning electron microscopy). See Archie [273] col. 3 lines 5-65, col. 4 lines 1-15, 45-60 and col. 5 lines 1-35. Also see Ausschnitt [578] col. 1 lines 20-67, col. 2 lines 1-15. It is well known in the art that SEM's contain imaging detection means by use of a detector for detecting secondary particles from an object. With respect to the applicants' claim for memory and a calculating unit, Archie [273] specifically teaches the use a processor for programming and the installation of software. See Archie [273] col. 4 lines 45-58. It is well known that processor that can be programmed contain memory and calculating means. In addition, Watanabe [637] is presented as an example of an SEM device that contained the electron beam image detection means, calculation unit, etc. as discussed above.

As per claims 2,4, Ausschnitt [578] teaches correcting exposure conditions according to changes in exposure conditions along with establishing a logical link between exposure levels and dimensional characteristic quantities. See Ausschnitt [578] col. 3 lines 35-67 and col. 4 lines 5-60. Also see Archie [273] col. 4 lines 1-30.

As per claim 5, Ausschnitt [578] teaches correcting the focus according to changes in the focus that have been calculated. See Ausschnitt [578] col. 4 lines 5-40.

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As per claim 6, Ausschnitt [578] teaches calculating tolerances on focus deviations and on exposure energy changes. See Ausschnitt [578] col. 4 lines 15-37.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. U.S. Patent Nos. 6,107,637 to Watanabe et al, 5,856,053 to Watanabe, 6,546,125 to Su. 5,976,740 to Ausschnitt et al. and 5,655,110 to Krivokapic et al. are considered pertinent to the applicants' disclosure. Watanabe [637] is considered pertinent because of its teaching a electron beam exposure or system inspection or measurement apparatus and its method and height detection apparatus. It is also pertinent because it is a SEM that contains electron beam image detection means, focus control means, calculation means, correcting means, and a processor, which contains memory. Su [125] is considered pertinent because of its teaching of a method for monitoring the focus-exposure settings of a stepper in a photolithography process. Watanabe [053] is considered pertinent because of its teaching of a method for estimating optimum position of a wafer for forming image patterns thereon. Ausschnitt [740] is considered pertinent because of its teaching of a process for controlling exposure dose or focus parameters using tone reversing pattern. Krivokapic [110] is considered pertinent because of its teaching of a method for setting and adjusting process parameters to maintain acceptable critical dimensions across each die of mass produced semiconductor wafers.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony Quash whose telephone number is (703)-308-6555. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor. John R. Lee, can be reached on (703)-308-4116. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)-308-0956.

A. Quash 4/28/03

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